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Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

RICHMOND, January 10, 1787.

IN conſequence of the late calamitous fire in this city we find ourſelves compelled to call on ſuch of our friends, as ſtand indebted to us for immediate payment. Setting aſide the diſpoſition which they muſt feel, to aſſiſt us in our preſent ſituation, the very long indulgence which has heretofore been given, to thoſe in our debt, will we are ſatisfied call for their utmoſt exertions, and will likewiſe apologize for our determination, indiſcriminately to commence ſuit againſt ſuch as are delinquent. —— Our buſineſs for the preſent is tranſacted in the new houſe on the main ſtreet leading up to the capital. The houſes formerly under our occupation, will be in a very ſhort time repaired, when we ſhall open a ſtore as uſual, with a freſh and ſeaſonable aſſortment of goods.

We have left on hand a variety of mahogany furniture a few handſome ſecond hand carriages, a quantity of rum, ſalt, bar iron, porter, and cheeſe, hardware, &c. Which we will ſell cheap for ready money.

PENNOCK, NICOLSON, & SKIPWITH.

To be Let

A NEAT AND COMMODIOUS

HOUSE & STORE,

WITH a yard paled in, and a kitchen behind, ſituated on the main ſtreet, next to Mr Nesbi[illegible], and lately occupied by Doctor Thomas Carter. There is a good dry cellar underneath the houſe, a room behind the ſtore, and three good rooms up ſtairs. It will anſwer either for a ſtore, or ſuit for a private family. Application to be made to Meſſrs. MONTGOMERY's HENRY, & Co. or to the ſubſcriber.

HENRY WILLEY.

Richmond, January 1, 1787.

FITZWHYLSONN's Engliſh School,

IS removed from Mr. Samuel Couch's to Mrs Warricks on the back ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Maſon's Hall.

The ſatisfaction he gave thoſe who employed him laſt year, he hopes, will recommend him to the farther patronage of the public.

Terms. Two dollars entrance, and twenty five ſhillings per quarter.

Richmond, January 19, 1787.

Fifty Pounds Reward.

LOST

OUT of the houſe of the ſubſcribers on Monday morning, a ſmall black leather trunk, with eighty two pounds in caſh, fifteen hundred dollars in indents, one hundred and five pounds in militia certificates, twenty five pounds ſixteen ſhillings in intereſt warrants, which in the time of the fire, it is ſuppoſed was carried to another houſe. Whoever will deliver the ſaid trunk, ſhall receive the above reward.

ISAAC & JOSEPH MORDICAI.

Richmond, January 10.

WILLIAMSBURG, Nov. 10, 1786.

INFORMATION is given to the public. that the GRAMMAR SCHOOL in the city of Williamſburg, is the under the direction of the Rev Mr. BRACKEN; board and lodging in the Capitol will be diſcontinued, but may be had in private houſes on reaſonable terms. The languages, writing and arithmetic will be taught, and the terms will be two pounds five ſhillings per quarter, to be paid in advance.

☞ Thoſe who chooſe to learn the

FRENCH LANGUAGE,

May have an opportunity of doing it.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND NOW SELLNIG,

AT T. NICOLSON's OFFICE.

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year 1787.

FOR SALE,

Or exchaaged for a ſmaller Veſſel,

THE BRIGANTINE

BATCHELOR,

Burthen 300 Hogſheads,

Now lying at Portſmouth. The terms may be known by applying to Captain Stephen Hookey on board, or

RICHARD BAKER.

SOUTH QUAY, Jan. 18, 1787.

For Sale,

Three hundred and ten acres of land lying on James river, near Hampton, being part of the tract which formerly belonged to Col. William Digges, jun. called,

NEWPORTNEWS.

THE land is rich, is very well timbered with pine and oak, fit for ſhip building, and there is a very good fiſhery. The terms may be known by applying to

DAVID JAMESON.

YORK, November 2, 1786.

FOR SALE,

About three hundred and fifty ACRES of

LAND,

Part of the tract on which I lately lived with the

HOUSES AND IMPROVEMENTS,

Within a mile of YORK TOWN.

THE ſuperior quality of the land is ſo generally known that I need not be particular in the diſcription of it. The buildings are an overſeers houſe, kitchen, quarter, and other out houſes. A branch divides the land almoſt equally and affords ten or twelve acres of very fine unimproved meadow ground and ſeveral ſprings of very fine water on both ſides. I will ſell the land on either ſide the branch ſeperate, or the whole together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. I will alſo ſell one third part of a ſituation for a mill within a mile and a half of the town. Poſſeſſion will be given for one part of the land and ſituation for the mill immediately, and for the other part of the land the firſt day of next January. Twelve months credit will be given, on the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity.

LAWRENCE SMITH.

JANUARY 18, 1787.

LOST

IN OR ABOUT THIS CITY,

A Red Cornelian SEAL, SET IN GOLD,

With the initial letters M. E. engraved.

Any perſon who may have found and will return to the Printer hereof will be handſomely rewarded.

RICHMOND, January 23, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhing to diſcharge his debts as ſoon as poſſible will ſell a tract of 363 acres of valuable tobacco and meadow land on James river, in Goochland county, about 56 miles from Richmond. Alſo his right and intereſt in a location on a large body of land lying from 7 or 8 to 12 or 15 miles from the Ohio river, on a large creek emptying into the Ohio on the eaſtern ſide 6 miles above the mouth of Scioto; which lands if not before diſpoſed of, will be offered for ſale at Mr. William Roſe's, in this city, on the firſt Monday in March next, being Henrico court day. For further prrticulars inquire of the Honourable William Fleming, in the upper end of Cheſterfield, or to

CHARLES FLEMING.

RICHMOND, January 29, 1787.

THE buſineſs in which I am concerned requiring my removal to Norfolk in the ſpring, thoſe perſons who have any accounts to ſettle with me will call and do it before that time, and thoſe who fail paying the balances due me or the late concern of William Pennock, and Co. will have their bonds, &c put into the hands of an attorney without further notice from

WILLIAM PENNOCK.

Miſſing ſince the FIRE,

A Small TRUNK, containing ſundry papers belonging to the late concern of William Pennock, and Co. the perſon returning it ſhall receive ten dollars reward.

W. P

POWHATAN, January 23, 1787.

I HAVE for ſale 800 acres of LAND lying on Appamattox river, near Jenito bridge, and 18 miles from Richmond, it extends along the ſaid river about three miles, whereof there is ſuppoſed to be 300 acres of the firſt rate low grounds. There is a good dwelling houſe and all neceſſary out houſes on the premiſes. ——Alſo 600 acres adjoining the ſaid land, lying on Jenito creek, of excellent quality for tobacco. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately ---The lands will be ſhewn and the terms made known by

GEORGE WILLIAMSON.

FOR SALE,

And poſſeſſion given in November next.

A beautiful Seat

On JAMES RIVER,

Two miles below *Cobham*,

In Surry county.

THE ſituation and proſpect of this ſeat, is equal to any in the ſtate. The tract of land contains by ſarvey 501 acres, there is on the plantation, a large and commodious dwelling houſe, a new granery, with three rooms below and one above, two new well built, and conſtructed ſtables, kitchen, ſmoak houſe, dairy, and many other convenient houſes. Alſo an overſeer's houſe, with two rooms below and above, and a kitchen. The ſoil of the land is equal to any in this part of the country; there is juſt reclaimed 30 acres of meadow land, equal in quality to any in the world, by reputable judges, alſo as many more acres, that plantation will have the uſe of ſeven years.—Its neceſſary to maintain that this plantation has the advantage, of as good a garden as any on the ſouth ſide of James river, and every other advantage that any other ſeat has. I think unneceſſary to paſs any encomiums on the above ſeat, however deſerving of them it may be. As I preſume no perſon would purchaſe without firſt viewing the premiſes. One half the purchaſe money to be paid on taking poſſeſſion of the land, the ballance to be divided into two annual payments, on giving bond and approved ſecurity. Should any perſon wiſh to purchaſe and have poſſeſſion immediately, I ſhould have no objection to give it up, on receiving one fourth of the purchaſe money, and the ballance of half the whole amount in November next. To accommodate the purchaſer, I would take boys, young fellows, and certificates in part pay.

JAMES ALLEN BRADBY.

January 22, 1787.

To be Rented

For one, or LEASED for three years,

A DWELLING HOUSE,

ON the back ſtreet, with a good garden, kitchen, and all other neceſſary out houſes, lately occupied by the ſubſcriber.

I have alſo a houſe and lot, which I would rent or ſell, lately occupied as a ſhop by Mr Robert Gilbert. This lot I would ſell cheap for part caſh, and give an undoubted title. For terms apply to

GABRIEL GALT.

Richmond, January 3, 1787.

The remaining warrants for the fourth years intereſt on

Military Certificates

Which have been regiſtered at the Treaſury agreeably to law will be paid off on application.

J. AMBLER.

Treaſury Office, December 12, 1786.

LONDON, October 10.

MANY of our readers muſt recollect the acrimony which the memory of the Archbiſhop Secker was treated by the Americans, for the legacy he left towards the ſupport of an epiſcopal character in the colonies; and, now behold the arrival of two American Clergymen is daily expected, in order to receive the mitre from one of that excellent prelate's ſucceſſors.

A particular account of the death of the King of Pruſſia, that has been lately printed in Paris, ſays, that when that glorious monarch felt the approach of his diſſolution, he ordered one of his pages to read him the life of Auguſtus, in Suetonius.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Auguſt 26,

"It is aſſured that his Majeſty has explained himſelf reſpecting the eſtabliſhed cuſtom of throwing money to the populace on the day of the King's coronation: It is reſolved, that the ſum of 150,000 dollars, added to that which was diſtined to fulfil that cuſtom, ſhall be diſtributed to the poor, without diſtinction of religion. This wiſe regulation is much reliſhed by every body."

OCTOBER 13. The Right Boys have publiſhed a manifeſto in the county of Tipperary, which their friends have publiſhed in the Dublin papers It ſtrongly marks their ſpirit of diſaffection, and ſtates the grounds on which they proceed.—They ſay, "To courtly ears their language may be wild and gloomy. No ſtudied elegance in their addreſſes is to be expected. They have experienced no refinement, except from the ſlow conſuming fire of oppreſſion; but if truth claims attention, or facts demand notice, that pity from which ſavages are not exempt, will ſoften the hearts of their executioners and exactors. The keeneſs of their miſeries give riſe to bitterneſs of expreſſion. Look to their ſituation—examine the wretchedneſs in which they are involved—and feel for the honour of human nature. They are preyed upon by their own ſpecies. A number of petty tyrants have cauſed the gulph of miſery which overwhelms them, as a great river which is formed by many rivulets. Had they a proſpect of redreſs, they would have remained ſilent as the trees, and motionleſs as ears of ripe corn, when unagitated by the winds; but their woes come in regular ſucceſſion as the ſeaſons, the year throughout is varied with fair and foul, with rain and ſunſhine; but their miſeries are ever the ſame; no cheering ray ariſes to diſpel their miſt of ſadneſs—all is a melancholy ſcene of rapine on one hand, diſtreſs and pinching poverty on the other. Their manifeſto is not the act of a few, it is the deed of multitudes. They till the earth, they manure the ſoil with the ſweat of their brows -the ſun never ſees them in bed: And for what? to pamper Middle Men, unconſcionable Eccleſiaſtics, rapacious title farmers, and execrable Proctors! ! ! They wiſh not to deprive their prieſts of a ſupport and maintenance; but while they look to the good of their ſouls they cannot forget that of their bodies. High as chriſtianity is, there are few who would ſuffer themſelves to be ſtarved out of preſent for future exiſtence, and the cravings of nature amply more forcibly to their feelings than the canting of the clergy. A benediction will not fill an empty ſtomach, nor a formal exhortation make amends for a plundered crop. They pay the clergymen of the church as by law eſtabliſhed, for the care of ſouls, unattempted, unaffected and for benedictions un-realized or never offered The ſhepherd is paid for the protection of his ſtock, when he is fifty miles diſtant; perhaps ſeas intervene, and he is quaffing the waters of the Spa, or indulging in the voluptiouſneſs of London, at the expence of the baggarly cottage! ! !—The period is arrived when they dare to think for themſelves —— They aſk, why are they perpetually in the extreme of poverty? Why for ever on the verge of famine! Why eternally doomed to habitations that merit not the name? The fox and the badger in their earths are ſecure in winter ſnows, while an open thatch, which many of them cannot afford to repair, expoſes them the victims to its inclemency. Like beaſts of burden they toil, but experience not the protection and comfort of the beaſt. The hunter of the middle man is ſecure in his ſtable, a warm bed under him, and at his head oats, luxuries to them unknown. Once for all they beſeech their rulers to exert their utmoſt influence in cauſing to be tore up, root and branch, thoſe noxious weeds, Tithe Farmers and Tithe Proctors, that are of conſtant ruin of their crops. They revere the Legiſlature--let them make that reverence perpetual by freeing them from oppreſſion. Let them act on a new principle, and try what will reſult from looſing the bonds, and redreſſing the grievances of two millions of people."

NOV. 2. A few days ago, a ſide-board table, late belonging to the Duke de Uzes, was ſold at an auction of his effects at Paris, for the enormous ſum of 2700l. ſterling This table is eſteemed the richeſt and moſt curious piece of furniture yet ſeen in Europe, being twelve feet long and ſix broad, conſiſting of one entire leef of paſte, hard as marble, and ſparkling with the luſtre of a brilliant diamond The ſuperfices are beautifully diverſified with a landſcape painting in colours, which repreſents the moſt intereſting ſcenes of rural life. The late owner purchaſed it from the executors of a Roman Cardinal about ten years ago, for the trifling ſum of 500 ducats.

Advices were received on Tueſday from Algiers, that the Orpheus frigate, Captain Campbell, had arrived there with the crew of the Algerine cruiſer lately deſtroyed by the Portugueſe under the guns of Gibraltar; and we have the ſatisfaction to be informed that the rupture which was expected in conſequence of that tranſaction, has been entirely prevented by the Governour of Gibraltar having paid the Dey of Algiers 16,000 hard dollars as a compenſation for his loſs. It remains to be ſeen how the court of Portugal and our court will digeſt this matter, and to whoſe account this money will be placed.

The experiment of ſending fiſh from Scotland to London in ice, has been tried with ſalmon, and has anſwered beyond expectation. Whether this or any other plan may at ſome future period render us independent of the Dutch, in providing our markets with fiſh, we cannot ſay, but it is a reproach to a country ſituated as ours that not one ounce of fiſh can be brought to the table, but what we are obliged to buy from that people, who are wiſe enough to prefer our markets to the French becauſe here they are paid ready money.

Extract of a letter from Cape Coaſt Caſtle, May 15.

"Three French ſhips are arrived here, diſpatched from Breſt in January laſt, to make a ſettlement eaſtward of Anamaboe. They have already landed a great many people, and agreed with the natives to build a fort. I have done every thing in my power to fruſtrate their ſcheme, by offering the natives to drive them away; but I am afraid they will effect their purpoſe, unleſs government ſend a ſufficient force to defeat their undertaking.

"This expedition was fitted out from Breſt, in December laſt, and proceeded to ſea, but the fifty gun ſhip having been diſmaſted in a gale of wind, was obliged to put back, and ſailed again in January. They have on board conſiderable quantities of ſtores, building materials of every kind, and all deſcriptions of artificers for ſaid purpoſe."

SHELBURNE, DEC 21.

THOUGH the ſeaſon here till about a fortnight ſince has been the ſevereſt known for many years in this part of Nova Scotia, yet it has been moderate compared with the ſevere weather they have experienced in New England, where numbers have periſhed through the ſeverity of the froſt By the Boſton papers we find, that as early as November, the thermometer had fallen to 4, which is a degree of cold ſuperior to any experienced here, during the very extreme of laſt winter. We alſo find, that on the 4th and 5th of December, they had a ſevere ſnow ſtorm, which laſted 24 hours, and on the Saturday and Sunday following they had another, equally long and ſevere, and which letters inform us, fell from 6 to 8 feet deep. Of the melancholy conſequences of thoſe ſtorms, on their coaſts, they had been able to collect but few particulars, but from what they had been able to learn, the number of wrecks, in moſt of which the people had been loſt or frozen to death, exceeded any thing of the kind ever remembered.

PROVIDENCE, DEC. 23.

WEDNESDAY morning the body of Elizabeth Hargill was found in one of the docks in this town, to appearance drowned; but on being taken up, marks of violence appeared on the body, particularly a large bruiſe on the forehead, with the ſkull fractured, and it was ſuppoſed ſhe muſt have been murdered, and then thrown into the dock —A jury of inqueſt was ſummoned, who brought in their verdict, wilful murder, by William Young and John Moloy.—The facts concerning this horrid affair appear as follow:—That about 7 o'clock the deceaſed went from the houſe of a widow Tyler, on Mr. William Chaſe's wharf, with William Young (who is maſter of a ſmall ſchooner from St. John's Iſland) on board his veſſel:—That after he had been on board about half an hour he returned to Mrs. Tyler's, where he had left the above mentioned John Moloy (who appears to be a hand belonging to the above ſchooner) and gave him the key of his cabbin: That Moloy went on board the veſſel; and that Young ſoon followed him on board; that the deceaſed was lying on one of the beds in the cabbin, when they went down: That one or both of them took the deceaſed upon deck, and with ſome weapon gave her a blow on her forehead and one other on the back of her head, by which blows ſhe undoubtedly came to her death; and then to prevent a diſcovery, threw the body into the river: That Young, after the murder, came again to Mrs. Tyler's called for liquor, and appeared much agitated. A perſon, by the name of Furlong, then went down to the veſſel, and found Moloy ſtanding in the cabbin, apparently ſtupid, as he called to him ſeveral times before he took any notice of him, and when he did, ſaid he muſt not leave him; that he would not ſtay there alone, and finally went up with Furlong to Mrs. Tyler's where Young was drinking. Before midnight, Young and Moloy went on board the veſſel. The clothes of the deceaſed were found hid in a locker in the cabbin, and the deck, quarter-deck, boom, and quarter rails, were bloody. The body was found juſt under the ſchooner's ſtern Young and Moloy are confined in priſon.

JAN. 6 A gentleman from Plainfield informs, that about a month ſince a mad dog killed five ſheep in that town, and wounded a number of others, which became mad a fortnight after. A perſon was ſo imprudent as to ſkin one that died mad, when the others tore the fleſh from the carcaſe, and ran at every perſon that approached them, foaming greatly at the mouth. Moſt of them died blind, and the others were killed.—The ſame dog bit a number of geeſe, and ſymptoms of madneſs appearing in them alſo, they were killed.—The dog was ſhot at Norwich.

BOSTON, JAN. 12.

THE preſent ſeſſion of the General Court of New Hampſhire, which began at Portſmouth on the 19th ult. was opened by a meſſage from his Excellency the Preſident of the ſtate, in which he ſays, "I am happy to inform you, that the military force in this ſtate is in a moſt promiſing ſituation; and through the exertions of the officers, and activity of the ſoldiers, cannot fail to become, in a ſhort time, truly reſpectable. And it can be no leſs pleaſing to have an opportunity of aſſuring you, that notwithſtanding the machinations of a few intereſted, deſigning and unprincipled men, the people are generally determined to ſupport and maintain the conſtitutional authority of the ſtate againſt every attempt of ſeditious inſurgents. I have alſo the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that the individuals, in moſt parts of the ſtates, are much engaged in fabricating thoſe articles, which we have hitherto been furniſhed with from foreign countries, the purchaſe of which has conſtantly drained us of caſh, and kept us in a ſtate of poverty and dependence."

JAN. 15. We were told yeſterday, that a gentleman, who then arrived in town, and who left the county of Hampſhire on Wedneſday, had reported that Mr. Shays and his banditti, were preparing to march, ſo as to be at Worceſter the 20th inſtant. He reports, that their numbers will be conſiderable, and that they will bring with them fifteen days proviſion.

From the New London marine liſt.

Arrived, brig Uunion, Magill, from St Bartholomew, in 20 days; who adviſes, that in lat. 38, long 74, ſpoke a brig from Bartholomew, out 19 days, bound to Baltimore, who had come athwart a veſſel bottom upwards, about 47 feet keel, could not tell who or what ſhe was,

Yeſterday Capt. Magill ſaw on ſhore within Shagwaggonock reef, on Long Iſland, a large brig, but who or what knew not, with two ſloops at anchor, ſuppoſed to be endeavouring to get her off.

NEW YORK, January 18.

A LETTER from Cadiz, dated September 21, ſays, "We have accounts from Algiers, that during the laſt month a conſpiracy was formed againſt the life of the Dey, whoſe cruel and deſpotic character has excited the hatred of the Algerines; the plot was, however, diſcovered before it could be put into execution, and moſt of the conſpirators, to the number of twelve, were taken up, and confined in dark dungeons; eight of them were immediately executed; the other four, though condemned to the ſame puniſhment, were not put to death at the ſame time, but kept, as it was ſuppoſed, to ſee if the torture would extract any diſcovery from them; but it is moſt likely they remained firm, as they were executed ſoon after their accomplices. Some imagine that this ſeverity will extinguiſh this conſpiracy, but let it be remembered, that a tyrant has as many enemies as he has ſubjects; and as it is not very poſſible that the Dey of Algiers can extirpate all his people, and not very likely that he will amend his mode of governing them, it ſeems probable that a revolution is in embryo that may prove fatal to him."

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.

WE are informed from good authority, that General Lincoln, at the head of 2000 volunteers, with a ſuitable proportion of light horſe and artillery, was to march, as yeſterday morning from Boſton, to ſupport and protect the court which is to meet and ſet at Suffolk in that commonwealth. And ſhould the inſurgents, as they are ſtiled, offer to interrupt the judges, a battle is immediately to commence on the part of the volunteers. But in caſe no oppoſition or interruption be given to the court, by the non appearance of the malcontents as is expected, the light horſe are to ſcour the country in queſt of the principal ringleaders of thoſe imprudent and infatuated people, and if poſſible to bring them to juſtice and exemplary puniſhment. In the mean time, the General is to keep the field with the reſt of the troops. Voluntary ſubſcriptions are now making by the inhabitants of the town of Boſton, for the purpoſe of defraying the expences of this ſpirited expedition; ſo that we may very ſoon expect to hear from that quarter, of the ſuppreſſion of this dangerous and alarming inſurrection, and of the reſtoration of peace and tranquility once more among the inhabitants of old Maſſachuſetts.

JAN. 16. Wedneſday the 17th inſtant being the anniverſary of the birth of that venerable printer, philoſopher and ſtateſman, his Excellency Benjamin Franklin (when he entered the 82 year of his age) a conſiderable number of the journeymen printers in this city, met, as uſual, to celebrate the occaſion. An elegant entertainment being prepared, the greateſt conviviality and good order prevailed, and a number of patriotick toaſts were drank.

27. The lateſt accounts from the weſtern country inform us, that though the winter hitherto has been uncommonly ſevere in that quarter, yet the troops at the reſpective garriſons, have been remarkably healthy; that peace has generally prevailed, and that the Indians are by no means deficient in point of reſpect for the regular troops, having conducted themſelves towards them on all occaſions in the moſt friendly manner, but affected to hold the inhabitants, whom they call militia, in the greateſt contempt and deteſtation.

COMMERCIAL TREATY between FRANCE and GREAT BRITAIN.

(Continued from our laſt)

SHIPS of his Britannic majeſty arriving in the dominions of France from Great Britain or Ireland, or any other foreign port, not to pay freight or any ſimilar duty. French ſhips are alſo to be exempted in the Britiſh dominions from the duty of five ſhillings, or any other charge of the ſame kind.

Privateers, not ſubjects to either nation, or unfriendly to either, are not to arm their ſhips in the ports of either kingdom, or diſpoſe of any property they have made prize of; nor to purchaſe more proviſions than may be neceſſary for their voyage to the neareſt port in the country they belong to.

Should any diſpute ariſe between the commander of a ſhip and his crew, in any port of either power, no more ſhall be required by the magiſtrate, of the party accuſed, than his giving to the accuſer a declaration (the magiſtrate witneſſing the ſame) binding him to anſwer that matter before a proper magiſtrate in his own country; and this being done, it will be unlawful for the ſeamen to deſert, or by any other means to impede the commander in the proſecution of his voyage.

Merchants may tranſact buſineſs, or correſpond by letters, in what language they pleaſe. In caſe of diſpute, a merchant ſhall not be obliged to bring all his books into court, but expoſe only ſuch parts as may be neceſſary to determine the matter in queſtion; nor can the ſaid books be taken from the hands of the owners, but in caſes of bankruptcy. Britiſh ſubjects are not obliged to uſe ſtamped paper, except for their day books, which, as evidence in caſe of a law ſuit, all perſons trading in France are to obſerve, and which is to be atteſted or indorſed, gratis, by the judge.

All merchants, commanders of ſhips, and other Britiſh ſubjects, within the European dominions of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, may manage their own affairs themſelves, or by whom they think proper to appoint, and not be obliged to employ an interpreter or broker. Maſters of ſhips, at Bourdeaux, or any other port, may load or unload their veſſels themſelves, or employ whoever they pleaſe for that purpoſe; and not be obliged to employ perſons appointed by public authority for the tranſaction of that buſineſs. Nor ſhall they be obliged to unload into other veſſels, or take them into their own, or wait for their being loaded, a greater length of time than they may think proper

French subjects, in the British European dominions, to enjoy, of course, the same reciprocal advantages.

Ships of either party, being laden, forced by stress of weather into the ports of the other, or otherwise coming to land, shall not be obliged to unlade their cargoes, or pay any duty, unless they do so voluntarily. They may, however, (having previously obtained permission from the proper officer) dispose of such part of their cargoes as may be necessary to defray the expences of victualling or refitting, and not to pay duty for more than such parts as shall actually be disposed of.

The ships of either power shall be permitted to sail to and from the ports or places of those who may be at war with the other party, without any molestation or any distinction being made who are proprietors of the merchandizes therein contained, whether such ships are bound to and from the ports of such enemy, and whether the said ships are bound from one port of the said enemy to another. Every article found on board ships belonging to the subjects of the respective powers are to be considered as free, though all or part of the lading shall belong to the enemies of the contracting parties (contraband goods excepted) and even be intended for the succour of their enemies.——Persons on board free ships, though enemies to both, or either party, to enjoy the same liberty, unless they are soldiers.

All merchandizes, not contraband, to enjoy the same liberty of commerce and navigation

All implements of war, of what kind soever they may be, are to be considered as contraband.

Cloth, manufactures woven of wool, cotten, flax, silk, or other materials, wearing apparel and clothes, with materials they are composed of, tin, lead, iron, brass, copper, coals, wheat, barley, and other kinds of corn and pulse, spices of all sorts, smoaked and salted fish, tobacco, butter and cheese, oil, wines, sugars, beer, salts of all sorts, gold coined and uncoined, and generally all things which serve for the sustenance of life, are not to be considered as prohibited. Cotten, ropes of all sorts, cables, sails, sail-cloths, hemp, tallow, pitch, tar, rosin, anchors, or any parts thereof, ships masts, planks, boards and beams of what wood soever all things necessary for building and repairing ships, and all other articles not formed or prepared for the purposes of war, shall not be considered as contraband or prohibited, but may be transported or carried even to places belonging to the enemies of either party, provided such place shall not, at that time, be actually besieged.

To prevent all misunderstandings, should either of the contracting powers be at war, the ships belonging to the subjects of the other must be furnished with passports, expressive of a particular description of the ship, her master or commander, &c and the said passports to be made out in a form prescribed. They shall be recalled every year, in case the ship returns in that time: otherwise that the same shall continue in force. Certificates are also to be provided, containing the particulars of the cargo, the place the ship sailed from, and where she is bound to, in order to ascertain whether any goods, considered by this treaty as prohibited, are on board.

Ships of the subjects of either kingdom, coming to the sea coasts of the other, but not being desirous of entering a port, or disposing of their cargoes, shall not be obliged to give an account of their lading, unless there is very sufficient ground for suspecting that they have prohibited or contraband goods on board, intended for the enemies of either party

Should the ships of the subjects of the contracting parties on the sea coasts or the high seas, meet with any men of war or privateer belonging to the respective dominions of the said powers, the said ships of war and privateers are to keep out of cannon shot, and only send a boat with two or three men to inspect the passports of such ship or vessel, and in case it shall be found a proper passport, she is not, on any consideration, to be molested

Merchant ships going to the port of an enemy of either party, if suspected, must exhibit their passports and certificates that no prohibited goods are on board

Should the party producing the certificates, describing her lading, discover any contraband or prohibited articles, designed for the enemies of the other, it shall be unlawful to break the hatches of such ships, whether she belongs to English or French subjects, or to open or remove the smallest parcel of the goods, unless the lading be brought on shore, in presence of the officers of the admiralty court, and an inventory be made of the same. But (unless the court of admiralty shall have pronounced judgment of confiscation against the same) there shall not be any allowance to dispose thereof; and the ship itself, and such parts of her cargo as are not prohibited, are to be deemed free, and not detained on any pretence whatever.

Property belonging to subjects of either party, laden on board a ship belonging to an enemy of the other, to be confiscated the same as if belonging to the enemy himself, though such property may not come under that description of contraband, excepting they were put on board before the declaration of war, or order for reprisals: Or within the following limits, viz. If put on board within two months after such declaration, between Archangel, St. Petersburgh, and the Scilly Islands, and between the said islands and Gibraltar, or ten weeks in the Mediterranean, and eight months in any other place in the world. In these cases they shall not be forfeited; nor shall they, on the other hand, if contraband, be carried to the enemy's ports.

(The remainder in our next.)

CHARLESTOWN, (S. C.) Dec. 4.

Messrs. Printers,

HAVING the welfare of my fellow men at heart, and desirous of communicating to them every good in my power, I send you for publication, the following innocent and inoffensive medicine, made up of simple matters, for the cure of that most dangerous malady, the Dropsy, viz.

Take a six quart jug of old hard cyder, put therein a pint of mustard seed, one double handful of parsley roots, one double handful of lignumvitæ shavings, and one double handful of horse-radish roots; let them simmer together over a slow fire forty-eight hours, when it will be fit for use. Take a tea cup of this liquor three times a day and it will work off the disorder by urine, without any trouble to the patient. A most surprising instance of the efficacy of this simple medicine, has taken place in the case of Mr. William Wray, of Lunenburgh, who from the worst state of the dropsy, has by it, been restored to perfect health.

BALTIMORE. January 19.

ON Sunday evening the 8th instant, Mr. David Mussleman, on his way from Lancaster county to Juniata, in Bedford county (Pennsylvania) was murdered in the most barbarous and shocking manner, and robbed of a sum of money and his watch, about six miles below Carlisle. The supposed purpetrator of this atrocious murder and robbery was, the next day, apprehended and committed to Carlisle jail. He says his name is Joseph Ramsey Warner, and that he came from Chester county.

RICHMOND, February 8.

IN compliance with a resolve of Congress, of the 19th of October, 1781, the hon. the secretary at war on the 12th ult. presented an elegant sword to Major William Pierce, member in Congress, as a token of merit.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburg, Jan 6.

"I have now an opportunity of congratulating my fellow citizens on the arrival in this town, of the great, the mighty, and the warlike GIOSOTO the first, king of the Seneca nation; defender of Hannah's town; protector of the widow and orphan, &c.

"There was an elegant entertainment (consisting of 3 gallons of whiskey and twenty pounds of flower) prepared for his Majesty and retinue, which they enjoyed with an uncommon relish, as these articles have become exceedingly scarce within his Majesty's dominions."

Arrived in James river, in six weeks from the Downs, the Robert, Captain Ramsay.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Juno, Bessom, Liverpool.
Brig Nancy, Brown, Port au-Prince
Sloop Molly, Beverly, Richardson, New-York.

CLEARANCES

Ship Richmond, Lee, London.
Isabella, M'Allister, Glasgow.
Bring Henrietta, Gilbert, Jamaica.
Perseverance, Talbot, Havre-de Grace.
William and Mary, Wilson, London
Young Francis, Pigeon, Havre de-Grace.
Schooner Industry, Elliot, Ostend.

Will be Sold,

At the dwelling house of Mr. HAYES, the 27th of February next, at public sale,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

Household Furniture,

Consisting of

MAHOGANY and painted chairs. Do dining and other tables Pier and toilet glasses. An elegant mahogany wardrobe, desk and book case. An eight day clock, with a mahogany case. Feather beds and furniture. Kitchen utensils. A neat single chair with harness. And many other articles too tedious to mention.

ALSO

One Negro Man and Woman, a fine bay Gelding, by ECLIPSE.

Payment in cash or tobacco on delivery to the purchaser.

HANOVER TOWN, Jan. 26, 1787.

To be Sold,

For ready money, at Hobb's Hole, on Monday the 19th day of February next, pursuant to a decree of the Honourable the Court of Admiralty,

THE SCHOONER

NANCY,

ABOUT forty tons burthen, quite new, together with her rigging, tackle, apparel, and furniture; also the cargo on board, consisting of molasses, fish, oil, cramberry's, apples, cheese, cast iron, Windsor chairs, shoes, calf skins, writing paper, wool and cotton cards, bell mettle, skillets, Dutch ovens, lime silvered tea pots, onions, and various other articles of merchandise.

BEN. POWELL, Marshal.

At a Court of Admiralty, held at the Capitol, in the city of Williamsburg, the 16th day of Jan. 1787.

THE order made in the suit instituted in this Court by William Graves, who as well on behalf of himself as the Commonwealth, prosecutes against the schooner Two Brothers, having been duly published, and no person appearing to shew cause to the contrary the libel is taken for confessed. On consideration whereof and of the papers produced and read as evidence in Court, it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that the schooner Two Brothers aforesaid, together with her rigging, tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo in the libel mentioned, be condemned; that the Marshal pay to the libellant, the sum of nine pounds eighteen shillings and six pence three farthings, being one moiety of the nett proceeds of said account sales, upon his giving caution to have the same forthcoming, subject to the future order of the Court; and also that he pay to the Treasurer the like sum for the use of the Commonwealth, and that this sentence be published three times in the Virginia Gazette. (A Copy)

Teste WILL. RUSSELL, Register.

To be SOLD, for READY MONEY,

At Glouceſter courthouſe, on Monday the 5th of March, by virtue of a deed of truſt to Charles Tomkies,

15 choice Virginia-born

SLAVES,

belonging to the eſtate of Doctor Thomas Clayton, deceaſed.

FRANCIS WILLIS, Aſſignee of CHARLES TOMKIES.

To guard the Innocent againſt impoſitions, as well as to lay a bar againſt villiany,

I BEG leave to inform the public, that a certain SAMUEL GUTHRIE, of Glouceſter county, has a bond of mine for £.185, bearing date the 7th of May 1785, to be diſcharged in tobacco at 36 s. per hundred, which bond is actually paid off.

I have been credibly informed that the ſaid Guthrie has attempted to trade off the bond, notwithſtanding I have got his diſcharge in full againſt the ſame, I therefore forewarn all perſons trading or taking an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as I am determined not to be anſwerable for or pay the ſame. I further call on the ſaid Guthrie to remit his account with me immediately, and tranſmit my bond to me in Pittſylvania, or lodge it in the hands of Mr. Barkſdale in Peterſburg, by which means I ſhall get it.

DAVID HUNT.

FEBRUARY 6 1787.

The noted Horſe

CELER,

THE property of Col. Ogilby of Amelia, ſtands this ſeaſon at my houſe in Prince Edward county, near Moore's ordinary, and will be let to mares at three pounds the ſeaſon, and 2 s the leap, the leap money to be paid down when the mares are covered.

Thoſe who put mares, muſt bring or ſend their notes payable the laſt of September next. The ſeaſon will expire the 10th of Auguſt. Good paſturage, gratis, but will not be liable for accidents or eſcapes

GEORGE REDD.

JANUARY 24, 1787.

Now Selling,

At the ſubſcriber's STORE

Near GALT's tavern, in this CITY.

BEST HYSON TEA, BROWN SUGAR, either wholeſale or retail. Alſo a few hogſheads of WEST INDIA and NEW ENGLAND RUM, which I will ſell at the loweſt prices for caſh

ROBERT DEMPSTER.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28. 1787

FOR SALE,

Thirty acres of LAND,

Together or in LOTTS,

As may beſt ſuit purchaſers—Agreeably ſituated on the main road leading to Williamſburg, one mile from this city.—For terms apply to

Richmond, Feb. 1, 1787. J. GLYNN.

One Guinea Reward.

WAS left in the neceſſary, adjoining the capitol, between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning a metal ſkeleton watch, made by WALLEY & JONES of Liverpool, No. 355. Whoever delivers the ſaid watch at Mr. Davis's printing office, ſhall receive the above reward.—It is requeſted that the watch may be ſtopt if offered for ſale.

January 30, 1787.

☞ *Notice is hereby given, that the Commiſſioners appointed for the purpoſe of aſcertaining and liquidating the loſſes ſuſtained by the owners of tobacco burnt at* BYRD's *warehouſes, will meet at Formicola's tavern on the firſt day of* MARCH *next.*

☞ All perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, for gazettes, advertiſements, &c are requeſted to diſcharge their accounts as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe who ſtand in arrears for gazettes for two years paſt will be diſcontinued, unleſs they immediately pay up and renew their ſubſcription.—A young lad, of reputable parents who can read and ſpell well, will be taken at this office as an apprentice to the printing buſineſs.

FOR SALE,

A few barrels of cyder.

POETRY.

TO A YOUNG GENTLEMAN.

"Be not my friend by youth deceiv'd,
Nor let the syren be believ'd,
Though smooth and soft her strain:
Away on whirling wheels she flies,
Swift as the gust that rides the skies,
Without or yoke or rein.

Youth must resign its blooming charms
To age, whose cold and shivering arms.
Will wither every joy:
'Tis brittle glass, 'tis rapid stream,
'Tis melting wax, 'tis air-dress'd dream,
That time will soon destoy.

So smiles at morn the dewy rose,
And to the genial breezes blows,
Envolving odours round;
But, crush'd by ev'nings rushing rains,
It droops, it sinks upon the plains,
Down trodden with the ground.

Hours, days, months, years, impetuous fly,
Like meteors darting through the sky,
And must return no more.—
Know, my young friend, that moments, fled,
Are moments ever, ever dead,
And cancell'd from thy score.

See how the globes, which sail the Heaven,
Around in rapid eddies driven,
Are hast'ning to their doom:
Time rushes to eternity,
Eager in his embrace to die,
His parent and his tomb.

Though we in these low vales were born,
Yet these low vales our souls should scorn,
And to the Heavens shou'd rise;
So the larks, hatch'd on clods of earth,
Disdain their mean, inglorious birth,
And tower unto the skies."

ANECDOTE.

WHEN Mr. Garrick was last in France he happened to be in company with a select party, among whom was the celebrated French actress Mademoiselle Clairon. After the conversation had shifted to a variety of subjects, Mr. Garrick related the following fact, of which he had been an eye-witness in one of the provinces of France:

A father was fondling his child at an open window, from whence they looked into the street; by one unlucky effort, the child sprang from his father's arms, fell upon the ground, and died upon the spot. Mr. Garrick immediately threw himself in the attitude in which the father appeared at the time the child leaped from his arms. The influence which the representation of the father's agony produced on the company, exhibited by this darling son of nature, in the silent but expressive language of unutterable sorrow, is easier to be imagined than expressed; let it suffice to say that the greatest astonishment was succeeded by abundant tears.

As soon as the company had recovered from their agitation, Mademoiselle Clairon catched Mr. Garrick in her arms, and kissed him: Then turning to Mrs Garrick, she apologized for her conduct, by saying, it was an involuntary mark of her applause,

MECKLENBURG, January 8, 1787.

I AM told that Mr. Charles Allen, of this county has two bonds of mine for 100l. each, which it seems he won of me at Hussle-cap or some other trivial game: However I neither remember the gaming nor signing any such. If therefore any such bonds does really exist and the said Allen should offer them to any person or persons, I desire that such person may pay no attention to them, as I never mean to pay a farthing My situation in life makes it notorious, that I get no part of my living by gambling, and I should be very sorry that any part of my labour should be taken from my family and thrown away on sharpers.

WOOD HINTON.

N. B. I am told the said bonds bears date in 1783.

YORK TOWN, January 28, 1787.

STOLEN from the subscriber on the night of the 27th instant, out of Mrs. Gibbon's stable, in York town, a light SORREL HORSE, about fifteen hands and an inch high, raw-boned, a small head, with a little white spot in his face, one of his hind feet white as high as the pastern joint, some white spots on his back, occasioned by a saddle.—At the same time was taken, a single skirt saddle, about one third worn, plated stirrups and bosses, a green cloth bound with red. Whoever secures the thief and horse, that the owner may get his property, and the thief his deserts, shall receive five pounds, and for the horse and saddle three pounds.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

A CAUTION.

WHEREAS Martha Ward, has taken upon herself the liberty of having some of my tobacco booked in her name, I do hereby caution the inspectors against the same in future; and all persons dealing with her or for her hereafter, for any commodity, excepting it is what she makes with her own hands. She has been guilty of many such acts which shall be proved by me hereafter.

JOSEPH WARD, Jun.

Henrico, January 8, 1787.

THE FRIENDS OF
Messrs. Crosbie & Greenwood,
OF LIVERPOOL,
Are respectfully informed that

THE BRIGANTINE
BELLONA,
ROBERT KELSICK, Master.

BURTHEN 300 hogsheads, will take in tobacco to their address at Norfolk, at 6l. per ton. The Bellona is a remarkable strong British built vessel, two years old, and has good accommodations for passengers. Will sail in February ensuing.

ROBERT HAYES.

Hanover Town, Dec. 25, 1786.

I will sell on reasonable terms for cash, tobacco or naval stores,

An extensive ASSORTMENT of

FALL GOODS,
NAILS,
LOAF SUGAR,
By the package, &c. now laying
AT NORFOLK.

ROBERT HAYES.

At Norfolk, for Liverpool.

THE BRIGANTINE
KITTY,
JOHN HUSTON, Master.

BURTHEN 180 hogsheads, is a very strong vessel with a Mediterranean pass, will receive tobacco or naval stores, to the address of Messrs. Crosbie & Greenwood, merchants there. For terms apply to the Captain on board, or to

ROBERT HAYES.

Who has for sale, on board the
KITTY,
A few barrels of good
ANTIGUA SUGARS,
AND SOME COALS.

NORFOLK, Dec. 26, 1786.

To be Hired,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

A Negro Woman,

Who has been used to house work, and a very good washer and ironer. For further particulars apply to the Printer hereof.

Richmond, December 26, 1786.

York Grammar School,

DECEMBER 5, 1786.

MR. EVANS,

TAKES the liberty of reminding his friends and the public that he continues the tuition of youth in the Greek, Latin, and English languages; writing and accounts; geography and the use of the globes.

That his pupils may be no longer retarded in the prosecution of their studies by the want of proper books, he has imported a collection of such Classic authors as are usually read in schools, to accommodate them with, upon current terms. And as he considers the study of geography a matter of considerable importance, at least to his SENIOR scholars, he is furnished for the purpose with an elegant pair of twelve inch globes, comprising the latest discoveries; a planatarium, which conveys a distinct general idea of the solar system: and another machine of his own invention, representing still more familiarly the revolution of the seasons; together with several sets of maps, particularly a large atlas of forty maps.

He presumes therefore, that his school will be allowed to be well furnished with the means and materials of instruction; but for his skill and assiduity in the application of these, he relies upon the future proficiency of his pupils as his best vouchers.

As it is by no means Mr. Evans's desire to have a mixed and crouded school, he fixes upon one general price, which is £. 10 per annum, to be paid half-yearly, with one dollar at entrance towards fuel for the year.

He begs leave to add, that there is no longer any difficulty in boarding boys in town; for, exclusive of other convenient places, Mr. and Mrs Wise make it their sole business to accommodate youth; to whose care Mr. Evans has much confidence in recommending them.

THOMAS BREND

Book Binder and Stationer,

INFORMS the public in general, and his old customers in particular, that he now occupies a shop near the market house; where he carries on his business in all its various branches, merchants may be furnished with any kind of blank account books, made and ruled to any pattern given. County court clerks, and sheriffs, with record and other books for the use of their different offices.

He has on hand a variety of

Blank account books,	Pounce and sand boxes,
Latin, greek, and French school books,	Quills wax, and wafers of the first quality,
Dictionaries of various languages,	Pocket books, and letter cases,
A small collection of new novels, and other English books,	Slates and pencils,
Also bibles, testaments, spelling books, and primmers,	Indian rubbers,
Ink stands of various sorts, and sizes,	Letter folders,
	Money scales and weights,
	And a few dozen of the very highest finished pen-knives,

Also a variety of other articles in the Stationary way too tedious to enumerate.

A few copies of
STARK's JUSTICE,
Are still on hand.

N. B. By sundry losses which I have sustained by giving credit, and considering the small stock I have for carrying on my business, I am come to a determined resolution to give no further credit but to such as have been pointed in their payments; and therefore I beg that those who should want any thing in my way for the future (that do not live in this city) either to send the money, or appoint some citizen o pay it for them.

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NOVEMBER 6, 1786.

THE subscriber desirous of discharging the demands against him, intends to sell one thousand acres of land on James river below his merchant mills, on Falling creek; there are about one hundred acres of low ground and meadow, several good houses and not more than 130 or 150 acres cleared.

He will also sell his merchant mill,

which has not been finished more than two years, and is as compleatly finished to run four pair of stones, (only three pair are up) as any mill on this continent; the tide flows up to the mill door at half flood. A particular description of either the land or mill is thought unnessary, as it is presumed no person will purchase either, without viewing the premises, I will endeavour to make the payments as convenient to the purchasers as possible. Whoever purchases the mill may have 100 acres of land with her. If either is sold, immediate possession may be had.

ARCHIBALD CARY.

Notice for the last time

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Mr. SEYMOUR POWELL, of York town, are hereby desired to pay their respective accounts immediately, and those persons who may have any legal claims against the said estate are desired to make them known, to

JANE POWELL, Ex'rx.

YORK, January 1.

To be Let,

On a ground rent or building lease.

Two GOSPORT LOTS

Number eighteen and nineteen, lying upon the river,

VERY fit for carpenters or for building warehouses as there is water for a ship of one thousand tons within a few yards of the shore. Encouragement will be given to such as incline to improve, by an advance of part of the money for the buildings, or by a lease free of rent for some years. Those who chuse to treat may apply to Messrs. HARRISON, NICKOLLS, & Co. Portsmouth, or Wm. Alexander, & Co. Richmond.

Richmond, October 26, 1786.

To be disposed of

ON VERY MODERATE TERMS,

THE WHOLE OF MY

Drugs and Medicines,
And SHOP utensils

As they now stand in the city of Richmond.

For cash or James river tobacco. Credit will be allowed on giving bond with good security.

3w WM. CARTER, Sen.

Williamsburg, Dec. 30, 1786.